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# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## FIRST AMERICAN TROOPS ARE LANDED IN ITALY

### "Situation on Entire Battle Line Extremely Favorable for Allies"

### MISSOURIANS FINISH TRAINING WITH BRITISH

#### PROUTY REPORTS FAVORABLE TO M'ADOO ON BARGE LINE PROPOSITION

Recommends That Govern-  
ment Operate Boats on  
Mississippi, as Urged by  
St. Louis Delegation.

NO MENTION OF  
COST OF PROJECT

Immediate Action Indicated  
in Request Received Here  
Yesterday as to What City  
Would Contribute.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Favorable report on the plan to construct barge lines on the Mississippi River to relieve railroad congestion has been made to Director-General McAdoo by Charles A. Prouty, director of the division of public service of the railroad administration.

No announcement has yet been made regarding the amount to be expended for the project.

Representatives of commercial and civic organizations along the Mississippi River have urged the administration to set aside between \$3,000,000 and \$9,000,000 for the project.

The foregoing is official confirmation of the statement made in a dispatch from Washington, printed in the Post-Dispatch last Tuesday, that a favorable report had been made to Director-General McAdoo by Judge Prouty.

The case in favor of the establishment of Mississippi River transportation under the direction of the Government was presented a week ago last Monday by a committee of St. Louisans and representatives of other cities along the river. Director-General McAdoo has appointed Judge Prouty and Commissioner Meyer of the Interstate Commerce Commission to hear the representatives of the river advocates, and it was presumed that he would act on their recommendations.

"That the Government is preparing to take immediate steps for the establishment of freight service on the river between St. Louis and New Orleans was indicated by a telegram received yesterday by W. S. Mitchell, United States district engineer in St. Louis, from the Inland Waterways Committee at Washington, directing him to ascertain from James E. Smith and other St. Louis members of the delegation which recently visited Washington, what St. Louis was prepared to contribute to the speedy construction of a fleet of barges.

Smith began the collection of data to show that in a year from now St. Louis can have in the water a fleet of seven towboats and 14 barges constructed in St. Louis, of material obtained within the city, and equipped with engines manufactured here.

**PRESIDENT VETOS BILL  
CARRYING MAIL TUBE CLAUSE**

Provided That Government Take  
Over Pneumatic Systems  
Until Next March.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—President Wilson today vetoed the post-office appropriation bill.

The President vetoed the bill because it provided for having the Government take over the pneumatic tube mail services in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and some other cities until next March and then have the Interstate Commerce Commission determine their disposition.

Postmaster-General Burleson opposed the provision, but Congress insisted on it.

**TOTAL BRITISH CASUALTIES  
REPORTED IN JUNE, 141,147**

LONDON, June 29.—British casualties reported during the month of June totaled 141,147. This compares with total casualties reported during May of 166,802.

#### SENATE VOTES TO PROMOTE CROWDER TO LIEUT. GENERAL

His Work in Administering the  
Draft Law Is Highly  
Praised.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Following enthusiastic praise by Senators of the administration of the army draft, the Senate today adopted an amendment to the army bill to make Provost Marshal-General Enoch H. Crowder a Lieutenant-General during the war.

This action makes Crowder the fourth ranking officer in the army. Pershing, Bliss and March, with full generalships, being the only ones to outrank him.

#### NEW ORDER FORBIDS SALE OF GASOLINE ON SUNDAYS

Filling Stations Must Remain Closed  
and Garages Discontinue Service  
Beginning Tomorrow.

All gasoline filling stations must remain closed and garages must discontinue the sale of gasoline on Sundays, beginning tomorrow, under an order issued by the National Council of Defense, it was announced today. It had been announced previously that by agreement of dealers all emergency service for the shops and garages would be suspended on Sundays, beginning tomorrow, under an order issued by the National Council of Defense, it was announced today. It had been announced previously that by agreement of dealers all emergency service for the shops and garages would be suspended on Sundays, beginning tomorrow, under an order issued by the National Council of Defense, it was announced today.

#### U. S. AND CANADA TO JOINTLY CONTROL SALE OF SECURITIES

Reciprocal Agreement Will Be Made  
Next Week by Capital Issues  
Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A reciprocal agreement will be entered into next week by the Capital Issues Committee and Sir Thomas White, Canadian Minister of Finance, for joint control of the sale of public or private securities of one country in the other.

#### RELATIVES TAKE OVER FUR BUSINESS OF LESTER J. HEYMAN

Well-Known Theatrical People Said  
to Have Claims Against St. Louis-  
an Missing From Office.

Well-known theatrical names are mentioned in the enterprises of Lester J. Heyman, who had an office in the Eastman's Bank Building, and whose step-brothers, Carl and Sydney Hecht, have taken over his business and decline to tell his whereabouts.

William Collier, a popular actor, is said to have a claim of \$15,000 against Heyman, and Julius Tannen, a monologist in vaudeville, is alleged to be pressing an obligation of \$10,000. Tannen was in St. Louis Tuesday and Wednesday and conferred with attorneys.

It is said that the claims against Heyman amount to between \$100,000 and \$300,000. He is a fur dealer.

#### In Tomorrow's Sunday Post-Dispatch

Hog Island a Modern Shipbuilding  
Miracle—A Post-Dispatch  
staff correspondent's story of  
what he saw at what is now  
the greatest shipyard in the  
world though it was only an  
846-acre swamp a year ago.

What Actually Happens When  
U. S. Patrol Goes Across No  
Man's Land to Get Prisoners—  
A Post-Dispatch staff correspond-  
ent's graphic story of one of  
these raids.

What Our Navy Has Learned  
About Making War on German  
Submarines—An official state-  
ment of what is and what is  
not effective in suppressing  
under-water piracy.

"The Last Letter"—A reproduction  
in colors of one of the  
notable war paintings at the  
Paris Salon this spring.

Jess Willard, Contender Farmer  
—A visit to the Kansas home  
of the fistie champion.

St. Louis Head of Most Im-  
portant Naval Job in Wash-  
ington—Who he is and how he  
came to be so signally honored.

A Red Cross Ambulance Out-  
for the Kiddies—The ambu-  
lance, the stretcher and stretch-  
er bearers, all in perfectly uni-  
formed miniature models.

**Order Your Copy Today**

#### SEVEN ARRESTS IN \$100,000 FREIGHT CAR ROBBERIES

Action Taken on Confession  
of One of Three Men Under  
Federal Indictment in  
Same Connection.

#### SALOONMAN ONE OF PRISONERS

Auto Repairer at Whose  
Place \$50,000 of Stolen  
Tires Were Recently  
Found Will Be Rearrested.

Seven men, including the yardmaster of the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Co., were arrested last night and today, following a confession last night by Sam Taylor, a switchman, of 4215 North Prairie avenue, that he was a member of a gang that had stolen \$100,000 worth of merchandise from freight cars in the North St. Louis yards since last winter.

Taylor and two other men are under indictment in this connection. He said that he, with other switchmen, aided by the yardmaster, would switch cars of merchandise to convenient spots, and would go at night with an automobile truck and haul the loot to a saloon or a grocery store and automobile repair shop, from where it would be disposed of.

Three Previous Arrests.  
Harry Reinecke, proprietor of a grocery and auto repair shop at Natural Bridge and Red Bud avenues; George Barney, a switchman, and Taylor, were arrested three weeks ago after \$50,000 worth of stolen automobile tires were found in Reinecke's place. The three are under Federal indictment. Reinecke, who was out on bond, was rearrested today.

Since then railroad and city detectives have questioned Taylor and Barney, who were unable to give bond. Taylor consented last night to tell of the operations of which he knew.

Upon his statement the following men were arrested: Thomas Lockett, 23 years old, of 4827 Labadie avenue, yardmaster for the Merchants' Bridge Terminal; Fred Koenig, a saloonkeeper of 4646 Florissant avenue; Edward Schmitz, 4012 North Twenty-second street, a bartender at Twenty-first street and Bremen avenue; William A. Beebe, 44, a car repairer for the Burlington railroad, residing at 2404 North Ninth street; John Perry, a switchman, 3709 North Ninth street; Thomas Hook, a switchman, 4520 Page avenue, and Earl Gilbert, a switchman, 4011 North Euclid avenue.

Taylor stated that Reinecke's establishment and Koenig's saloon were the places where the stolen goods were taken.

The stuff stolen consisted of tires, whisky, shoes and tobacco, Taylor stated, for which there was a ready market. He gave the names of other men, for whom the police are searching.

Reinecke admitted to the police after his arrest, that he knew the tires in his place were stolen when he bought them. He was indicted on a charge of buying property stolen from an interstate shipment, and Taylor and Barney were indicted on the charge of stealing from an interstate shipment, both of which are Federal offenses. Reinecke will be rearrested, detectives said today, following Taylor's statement.

#### VON SEYDLER'S RESIGNATION SAID TO HAVE BEEN DECLINED

By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, June 29.—Emperor Charles of Austria has refused to accept the resignation of the Austrian Premier, Dr. von Seydler, and has summoned the Austrian Parliament to meet on July 16, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, which states that the Vienna newspapers have published an autograph letter from the Emperor to Dr. von Seydler to this effect.

#### ANOTHER RUSSIAN COUNTER REVOLT IS NOW REPORTED

Prof. Miliukoff, Constitutional  
Democrat, Heads Movement,  
Says Berlin Paper.

AMSTERDAM, June 29.—Prof. Paul Miliukoff, leader of the Russian Constitutional Democrats, and Alexander J. Gulchikoff, Octoberist leader, have arrived at Harbin, Manchuria, and placed themselves at the head of a counter-revolutionary movement, according to the Vostische Zeitung, which is quoted in a telegram from Berlin to the Dutch press.

#### British Papers Tell of German Plans to Intervene in Russia.

LONDON, June 29.—The German Government, according to German newspapers, is taking preparatory measures, with a view to intervention in Russia, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. today from Zurich. Under this plan, it is stated, troops will be sent to restore order, assisted by Maximilianist forces.

#### BRITISH AND GERMAN DESTROYERS IN BATTLE

Four of Britain's War Vessels in  
Long-Range Engagement; No  
Decisive Result.

LONDON, June 29.—Four British torpedo boat destroyers fought a long-range engagement with a German destroyer force off the Belgian coast on Thursday evening.

The action was broken off before any decisive results were attained. An official statement issued today by the British Admiralty recounting the affair, says:

"On Thursday evening four of our destroyers while patrolling the Belgian coast sighted eight enemy torpedo-boat destroyers. Our destroyers proceeded on an easterly course at full speed, engaging the enemy at long range.

"After the action had lasted a quarter of an hour, the enemy was joined by three more torpedo boat destroyers, whereupon our force fell back on their supports. The enemy did not follow and the action was then broken off. No damage was sustained by any of our vessels."

#### U. S. PROTESTS AGAINST MEXICAN DECREE TAXING OIL LANDS

Only "Justice and Fair Dealing  
Asked for American Citizens,"  
Says Communication.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Declaring that the Mexican State asks of Mexico for American citizens is justice and fair dealing, the State Department today made public a "solemn protest" sent to President Carranza against the Mexican decree of Feb. 19, 1918, establishing a tax on oil lands.

#### JULY 4 WILL BE REGARDED AS LEGAL HOLIDAY IN FRANCE

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, June 29.—Shouts of enthusiasm greeted the announcement in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday that the Fourth of July would be regarded as a legal French holiday.

#### THUNDERSHOWERS TONIGHT AND TOMORROW; COOLER

THE TEMPERATURES.  
1 a. m. .... 71 12 noon ..... 80  
4 p. m. .... 73 1 p. m. .... 82

Yesterday: High, 85 at 3 p. m.; low 71 at 7 a. m.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Thundershowers tonight and tomorrow; cooler tonight.

WASH-  
TON, June 29.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday, issued by the Weather Bureau today in part, are:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys: Fair and moderately cooler in the north portion; showers in south portion first of week and again in end of week. Temperature below normal.

#### PRESIDENT LIKELY TO ISSUE MESSAGE ON RUSSIA SOON

Believed to Be Preparing  
Document Now and Ap-  
pearance Before Congress  
Monday Is Possibility.

#### SECLUDED IN STUDY, SEES NO CALLERS

He Is Expected to Make  
Statement Which Will  
Have Important Influence  
Upon Situation in East.

BY CHARLES MICHELSON,  
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-  
Dispatch and New York World.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—President Wilson is believed to have written his message to the world on Russia. He has been immured in his study, and the word has gone out that he will see no visitors until Monday.

While the assumption has been that he would utter what he is now writing on July 4, when the diplomats of every ally and neutral nation in the world will be with him at Mount Vernon, it would not be surprising if on Monday he should make one of his sudden appearances at the Capitol and sound the keynote of the regeneration of Russia.

The reported assassination or execution of the Czar will not change the indicated purpose of President Wilson to make the Russians understand that it is friendly assistance and moral and material support, and not military intervention or invasion, that is intended.

If, however, the reports dealing with the overthrow of the Bolsheviks and the accession of leadership of the Grand Duke Nicholas, with Korniloff, aided by the Germans, taking control of Moscow, prove to be true, the President's message will have to be edited to meet the new conditions.

#### Rumors Unconfirmed.

So far there has not been an official word of corroboration of the reports. The State Department is incredulous on the general principle that whatever is said to happen in Russia is probably untrue. A few days ago, however, there did come along a dispatch of real authenticity that told the Government the influence of the Bolsheviks was waning in Petrograd.

Assuming that the story of the counter-revolution under Nicholas is propaganda and simple fiction, it may be stated definitely and positively that President Wilson will not send an American or an allied army enter Russia from Siberia or from the Arctic sea, unless Russia actually asks for it.

The President believes, quite apart from the political point of view, that Gen. Foch is the man to state whether American armies are more needed in Russia than on the western front. It is Foch's problem to gauge whether the pressure on France is greater than she can bear and to determine the relative value of the strategy of attempting a diversion in Russia or of massing every American soldier who could be sent where the Germans are thickest.

Other Names Mentioned.  
The popular verdict still goes to Justice Brandeis, as the man probably selected to go to Russia and report on best aid to be given. There is a precedent in Great Britain sending its Chief Justice, first as

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

#### Units of Thirty-Fifth Division Which Has Just Completed Its Training Over in France

THE thirty-fifth division, which, it was officially announced today, has completed its training in France, includes the 69th and 70th brigades. In the 69th brigade is the 138th regiment, which includes the former First and Fifth regiments of the Missouri National Guard, both St. Louis organizations. This regiment, as well as others in this division, were filled by the transfer of drafted men from Camp Funston, including many St. Louisans. It has been stated that about 7000 Camp Funston men were sent to this division.

The Thirty-fifth Division is composed entirely of Missouri and Kansas men. The division headquarters troop consists of regulars and National Guard enlisted men, with a Kansas cavalry troop and part of the Second Missouri Guard regiments.

The Sixty-ninth Brigade consists of part of the Second Missouri, the First and Second Kansas

Regiments, and the First and Fifth Missouri Infantry. It formerly was commanded by Brigadier-General Donnelly.

The Seventieth Brigade is composed of the 130th Machine Gun Battalion, made up of a part of the Second Missouri; the Fourth and Third Kansas Infantry. The Sixtieth Field Artillery Brigade comprises A, B, C, D, and F Batteries, all from St. Louis, and all the Kansas City artillery; and the band of the Second Missouri; the 110th Engineers is a Kansas City organization, the 110th Field Signal Battalion includes many St. Louisans, its supply train having been organized here. Its sanitary train was reorganized from Missouri Guard regiments.

The Fifth Regiment was known as the "Joffre Regiment," from the fact that the Marshal of France and the victor at the Marne presented to them a regimental stand of colors on the occasion of his visit to St. Louis about a year ago.

#### TROOPS' POLICING OF PANAMA PROTESTED

President Urriola Objects to  
Washington Against Action  
Under Treaty of 1904.

PANAMA, June 29.—Upon orders from Washington American troops began policing Panama and Colon at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Panama Government has protested to Washington against the measure.

Because the former administration had refused to correct conditions in the two cities, soldiers in the Canal Zone were forbidden to enter them, and the civilian employees boycotted Colon and Panama until the mandate of the military authorities was carried out by the Panama Government. The new administration, under President Urriola, hopes to clean up the cities, but, in connection with this work, announced that the elections fixed for June 30 and July 7 would be postponed for six months because of the fear the serious disorders might occur if they were held on the dates set by law.

The opposition party protested to Washington against the deferment of the elections. The American State Department advised President Urriola to hold the elections, but he replied that a fair election could not be held now, and suggested that American Commissioners supervise the making up of poll books and assume charge of an election to be held in July or August.

The opposition party again protested to Washington. Urriola last night issued a statement, in which he said he did not wish now to characterize the act of the United States as unjustifiable, and declared his forces could maintain order. In his protest to President Wilson, he says: "I protest against this interference, which violates the sovereignty of Panama without any justification, and declines to share responsibilities of so grave an action."

The action was taken under article 7 of the treaty of 1904. This article provides that if in the judgment of the United States Government of Panama is not able to maintain order at the terminal cities of Panama and Colon, our Government shall take the necessary steps to do so.

#### ALDERMEN IGNORE MOTION TO REPEAL U. R. ORDINANCE

The Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon ignored Alderman Haller's bill to repeal the United Railways franchise ordinance, and as a result the ordinance will remain in effect until Sept. 13, the ordinance will have to be submitted for a referendum at the election Nov. 5.

The Aldermen had 30 days in which to decide whether the ordinance should be repealed, and as this period will expire before another meeting, there will be no opportunity for the board to consider it.

**Free Band Concert Tonight.**  
Fischer's Band, at Carondelet Park, 7:30 to 10 o'clock.

#### DIVISION OF NEW ARMY ON THE FRONT

Gen. March Makes An-  
nouncements of American  
Troop Movements; Non-  
combatant Force Arrives  
in Italy Direct From Amer-  
ica.

#### LINE OF THE PIAVE ENTIRELY RESTORED

Austrian Disaster Valuable to  
Allies Both in Military  
Sense and Psychologically,  
Staff Chief Says.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The first American troops landed in Italy yesterday, Gen. March, chief of staff, announced today. These are not the force sent by Gen. Pershing but consist of units shipped from this country.

The troops consist largely of sanitary units but include other special organizations, Gen. March explained. On the whole, however, it is made up mostly of noncombatant units. The combatant troops will be sent by Gen. Pershing as previously announced.

"The troops sent abroad to Italy, which fact has not been given out heretofore because they were on the high seas, are largely sanitary units. The expedition had with it some other special units, but the character of the expedition was more of the noncombatant variety. Combatant troops will be sent by Gen. Pershing."

"Yesterday the first American troops landed in Italy," Gen. March said. "I do not refer by this to the force which Gen. Pershing is sending from the American expeditionary force, but to a force which has been on the high seas for some little time and which now has landed."

Gen. March had no announcement to make today as to the total number of troops shipped from this country to France. Formal announcement, he said, would be made later.

The first National Army division has taken up a sector at the front, Gen. March also announced. It is the Seventy-seventh, raised in New York, trained at Camp Upton, and originally commanded by Major-General J. Franklin Bell. It was taken across under Major-General Johnson.

Five American divisions which had been brigaded with the British for training have been returned to Gen. Pershing's command with training completed.

One of these is the Thirty-fifth Division, composed of Kansas and Missouri troops, and commanded by Major-General William M. Wright when it left the United States.

#### Situation Favorable.

"Gen. Pershing has now had turned back to him, of American troops who have been training with the British, five divisions, and I mention that specifically because it shows the value of the policy which was adopted of using all the training areas possible along the entire front," the General said. "The vast increase of men being sent across are trained, as you see, in three different ways, the great mass being trained with our own forces, but the utilization of facilities already in existence back of the British line by our people, and in addition, the French facilities allows us to give that final polishing very much more rapidly than in any other way."

Surveying the entire battle front, Gen. March said the situation could be said to be extremely favorable to the allies. He would make no comment upon the indications of an impending German attack.

Gen. March disclosed that the







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T. HEDGES

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he is in the fray

attended Smith  
University of Mis-  
later institution  
He is 22 years

AN EDITOR  
TO 10 YEARS

Mo., June 29.—  
a former editor of  
the St. Louis Post-  
Dispatch, was sen-  
tenced by a jury last  
night to 10 years' im-  
prisonment, and a  
fine of \$10,000, for  
conspiring to defame  
the government, and  
for publishing false  
statements in the  
paper.

Tired  
Man

he is he's going to  
at the office, I know  
and something special-  
er to make him, the  
husband I married—  
is that I usually give  
others because he likes  
water.

Tired  
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water.

REPORT CHARGES  
PROFITTEERING IN  
MANY INDUSTRIES

Trade Commission Tells  
Senate Packers, Millers,  
Steel Men and Others Are  
Getting Huge Returns.

DUE IN PART TO  
'BAREFACED FRAUD'

Advantage Also Taken of  
War Pressure for Heavy  
Production—Price-Fixing  
Helps Low-Cost Concerns

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Investigations carefully conducted have left the conclusion that profiteering exists among American industries at the present time, due, in part, to "advantage being taken of war pressure for heavy production," and in part to "inordinately high and barefaced fraud," the Federal Trade Commission announced today in a report to the Senate. The report was submitted in response to a resolution asking the commission to furnish the Senate with all figures and information relative to profiteering in order that steps might be taken to remedy present conditions.

Outstanding features of the report each supported by extensive data, are:

The heavy profit made by the low-cost concern under a Government fixed price for the whole country.

The heavy profit made by the meat packers and food industries, and by the flour millers.

The trade tendency to increase and maintain prices against the forces of competition.

Basis of Commission's Report.

The report is based on data furnished by the commission, the War Industries Board, the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration and other executive departments; on industrial surveys and through enforcement of laws against unfair methods of competition. The products investigated and which the report covers are steel, copper, zinc, nickel, sulphur, lumber, flour, canned milk and canned salmon. Salaries and bonuses paid high officials also were the subject of inquiry.

Price fixing by the Government, the report says, has tended to prevent the market from running away, but at the same time it has created the stronger factors in industry in their position and enriches them by profits "which are without precedent."

While the price of flour has been stabilized by fixing a price for wheat and a maximum margin of profits for flour, the report shows that profits increased from an average of 12 per cent on the investment for the four years ending June 30, 1916, to nearly 28 per cent in the year ending June 30, 1917.

"These profits," it is stated, "are indefensible considering that an average profit of one mill for months of the year has been as high as \$2 a barrel." Many mills exceeded the Government maximum for profits and to that extent the "profits were larger and in general, in fact, were very great."

Profits Unprecedented.

The report declares that the unprecedented profits are shown in a survey of the packing industry. In this connection it is said: "Five meat packers—Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy, and their subsidiary and affiliated companies—have monopolistic control of the meat industry and are reaching out for like domination in other products. The manipulations of the market embrace every device that is useful to them regardless of law. Their reward, expressed in terms of profit, reveals that four of these concerns have pocketed in 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 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3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 357







## REVIEWS OF THE NEWEST BOOKS

NEW BOOKS FOR THE WEEK  
AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

**IRISH MEMORIES.** By E. O. Summerville and Martin Ross. Charming memoirs, illustrating a phase of Irish life that is fast disappearing.

**RE-EDUCATION: AN ANALYSIS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.** By George E. Burton. The writer, after several years of practical experience, believes that there are serious weaknesses in our present system of dealing with sin, insanity and disease.

**CO-OPERATION: THE HOPE OF THE CONSUMER.** By Emerson P. Harris. The author, who is president of the Montclair Co-operative Society, points out the chief faults of present distribution, locates the fundamental cause and indicates a remedy.

**MEXICO'S DILEMMA.** By Carl W. Ackerman. There are three horns to Mexico's dilemma. The author does not attempt to predict the outcome, but tells the forces and influences which are sharpening each of the three horns.

**SHOP EXPENSE, ANALYSIS AND CONTROL.** By N. T. Ficker. The first eight chapters of the book appeared originally in the "Engineering Magazine."

**CADET MANUEL.** By Maj. E. Z. Stever and Maj. J. L. Frinck. Official handbook for high school volunteers of the United States.

**FLYING POLICE: A STORY OF AERIAL WARFARE.** By Marcel Nadard. Translated by Frances Wilson Huard, the author of "My Home in the Field of Honor."

**PROFIT SHARING: ITS PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES.** A collaboration by five business men and practical economists who approached the problem from different viewpoints, but reached substantially the same conclusions.

**BOY'S BOOK OF SUBMARINES.** By A. F. and V. D. Collins. Tells of the first of the undersea boats, and of their development to the present time. Many illustrations and diagrams. The boy who wants to make a model will find instructions and drawings.

**OUR SCHOOLS IN WAR-TIME—AND AFTER.** By Arthur R. Dean. Shows that the mobilization which cultivates the patriotic spirit of service in the boy and girl power of the nation properly belongs to the field of education, not only in war, but in peace.

**WILLIAM ARCHER'S "INDIA."** "It tears be the price of empire. Lord God, we have paid in full!"

**THE LIFE OF A DANCER.** ANDREA is a rather interesting figure and her life proves diverting to those who read "The Boardman Family" by Mary S. Watts. The Boardmans are the "nobility" of a small American community. One of their ancestors laid the foundation of the "first family" by acquiring land and material things which were passed on.

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## THE ODYSSEY OF A TORPEDOED TRANSPORT.

WHEN War began, its great gray veil Denied us vision of the ocean; But of what happened there this tale Gives one a very lively notion. In three years, sailing here and yon, The family bruised a lot of water Before she came at last upon The German submarine that got her.

These war bruisers, by the way, Were not the fast ships we're providing; Nor were they armed as ships today That keep the submarine subsiding. They had no more protection than The skill of these brave men who sailed them. And when the battle once began, Sheer seamanship was all availed them.

The Pamir was, for instance, chased A dozen times—she ran the gamut; And on occasions bravely faced The submarine and tried to ram it. She went to Russia with supplies; To Corfu and the Dardanelles; More grateful for joyous crises; She came in battered up with shells.

Confusion? Why, she sometimes knew Not where to lay her burden down; They kept her captain in a stew; At times she merely milled around. She carried mules, munitions, men; And sometimes, braving storm and sea, She took her cargo back again. Her masters failing to agree.

But what entrances one who reads This odyssey is what was said By seamen of 3 dozen breeds All to the salt of ocean bread. Opinions? Sure, they had their own; Their humors and their merry quips— All of the savor only known. To those who go about on ships.

One laughs, and tears bedim one's eyes; How little landsmen realize What no clear voice has said before! We are not told who this man is— This Homer of a newer age; But honor and applause be his For every frank, courageous page!

**SHELL-SHOCK STORY.** BRECCA WEST has seized upon the shell-shock phase of the war and built an interesting story around it in which a soldier loses his memory. He comes home and thinks that he is 15 years of age. He asks for a sweetheart of his young days. He forgets all about his wife and she suffers through it all. The sweetheart of yesterday is married to another man; she is not as pretty as she used to be, but she comes to the sick soldier and consoles him. He sees in her the girl of his youth. She can either leave him as he is or help cure him of his ailment. For the sake of his wife she helps cure him. As to whether "all is well that ends well," the reader is left in doubt. It is a most readable story. (The Century Co.)

**ABE AND MAWRAS IN WAR-TIME.** MONTAGUE GLASS has asked his Abe and Mawras to discuss the present situation for the amusement of his readers. They do it in their usual style, as those who read these discourses as they appeared in newspapers will testify. It is doubtful whether it was worth while preserving these trifles in a book. But when a name is in vogue a book will sell and will probably be worth while for the few moments of amusement it will furnish (Harper's).

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## A WHEAT COUNTRY STORY.

HERE are a number of odd characters in Will E. Ingersoll's story, "The Road That Led Home." The most interesting of these is a 50-year-old farm hand who is perfectly content with his station in life, especially after he had a promise of marriage from a woman farmer who was waiting until the seven years was up until she could have her missing husband declared dead. This farm hand philosopher's quaint remarks, especially those about love with his practical jokes supply the humor and his charity the pathos. But the story is chiefly about a young school teacher who goes into an isolated community in the Northwest wheat country. The teacher, however, is not as interesting as the farm hand, although he has a love affair. Most of the text is character sketches of residents of the community, which does not appear to be typically American. Something about the book recalls our old favorite, "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," but they are not enough alike to draw criticism. (Harpers.)

**PSYCHOANALYSIS IN ROMANCE.** PROF. FREUD has placed the problem in his debt by making it possible for science to understand something of the workings of the human mind. Now comes a novelist and writes a story with the Freudian science-psychology as its basis. In Mrs. Marden's "Ordeal," James Hay Jr. makes an attempt to apply the principles of Dr. Freud.

Mrs. Marden is a young woman who had become morbid. This led her to all sorts of suspicions about her husband and her friends. She develops what is known in psychology as "phobias" of various kinds. From a sweet dispositioned young woman she turns into a neurotic with a hateful disposition.

She is being observed by a neurologist who has been a friend of the family for many years and who knew her from her childhood. When things are at their worst he offers to help her. A murder is committed in the Marden home and there are complications. A friend of Mrs. Marden's is arrested and suspicion is brought her memory back. To do that he asks her to write all about herself as far as she can remember back, frankly and without reserve. This she does and her supposed diary makes the story. How the mystery unravels must not be told here, for it would rob the reader of an interest in the story. (Little, Brown & Co.)

**GERMAN ATROCITIES.** WHEN the stories of German atrocities reached the United States in the early part of the war, and were doubted and denied, Newell Dwight Hillis went over there to see about it. He was there from June to September and he saw about it. As a guest of the British and French Governments, he had opportunities of conversing with hundreds of victims of German savagery. He brought back an abundance of facts and a large number of photographs, which make it impossible longer to doubt or to listen to denials. The material which enters into the book he has prepared is substantially the same as used in his addresses throughout the country, including some of the photographs. (Revel.)

**A ROMANCE OF OREGON.** HOW a young man fared when put on a year's probation because he would consent to favor his father in "The Smiling of the Rock" by Palmer Bend. The scene is laid in a village in Central Oregon, far from the ordinary appliances of civilization. The book has plenty of local color, with good character sketches. The episode of the bloodied swine will be apt to stick in the reader's memory. So far as here appears, this is the writer's first venture in this line of writing. If so, he may be congratulated on his work. (Putnam.)

During the first five months of 1918 the Post-Dispatch printed 20,688 Automobile Want Ads—5428 more than the POST other St. Louis newspapers combined.

**A HELPFUL WAR MAP.** FUNK & WAGNALLS, publishers of the Literary Digest, have issued a "Liberty Map of the World," size 4 feet 4 inches by 6 inches and mounted on polished wood roller, ready for hanging. The map has been prepared with all that fidelity to detail and scale that has characterized the smaller maps that have appeared in the Digest from time to time and which have been noted for their clarity. The entire Western war area is enlarged to a scale of eight miles to the inch and all the railroads and highways are shown. It is, in every sense, a very helpful map. (Funk & Wagnalls.)

**CHILDREN Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA.** The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

**What is CASTORIA?** Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

**The Kind You Have Always Bought** Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years THE CENTURY COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## City News in Brief

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

On July 4 the Junior Order and Daughters of America will give their regular annual picnic and celebration at O'Fallon Park. Members of the order will assemble at Grand and Kossuth avenues, at 9:30 a. m., from which point the parade will proceed to O'Fallon Park.

A lecture on "War and Finance" will be given tonight on the campus of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, 3645 Delmar boulevard, by W. D. Vandiver, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in charge of the St. Louis subcommittee.

## POLICE ITEMS

William Thomas, 34 years old, of 1116 Brooklyn street, a negro, became mentally deranged last night and ran up and down in front of his home shouting "if the whites don't lick the Kaiser the blacks will." He was subdued by a policeman and taken to the city hospital. In the emergency room Thomas had another outbreak. He bit Dr. Schroeder on the hand and jumped through a window. He was headed off at Fourteenth street and Lafayette avenue by two soldiers who took him back to the hospital.

Extravagant purchases of ice cream and fire works last night caused the arrest of Roy Barrett, 10 years old, of 1308 South Seventh street. He had \$16 in his pockets and showed a policeman where he had hidden \$2 beneath the front steps at his home. The boy, the police say, confessed that he had stolen

the money from the room of Marcus Vok at 1610 South Seventh street. He had spent \$3 when the policeman arrested him.

Four automobiles reported stolen yesterday afternoon and last night belonged to Miss Elsie Siegel, 5630 Bartmer avenue; Dr. Ross Woolsey, 5667 Waterman avenue; David Nassau, 5763 Kingsbury boulevard; and C. E. Holmes, 4109 McPherson avenue.

John McTernan, 15 years old, of 3117 Thomas street, was arrested last night on a charge of disturbing the peace at a Thrift Stamp meeting held in the yard of the Divoll School, Garrison avenue and Dayton street. He was one of a crowd of boys who interrupted a speaker by hooting and yelling. The police were informed. The other boys got away.

Mrs. W. E. Mason of 4749 Westminster place informed the police last night that a negro boy snatched her handbag at Lindell boulevard and Sarah street. The bag later was found minus a purse containing \$3 in cash and a check for \$20.

## MISCELLANEOUS

John W. Estes, 944 Maple place will depart today for France. He has been appointed a Y. M. C. A. secretary. He resigned recently as Lieutenant, Company A, Home Guards.

Lightning struck the home of Mrs. Matilda Meyer, 4028 Green Lea place, yesterday and damaged the building to the extent of \$100.

The initials "J. K." on a knife and ring and the laundry mark "Hirsch" on a handkerchief may lead to the identification of a man whose body was taken from the river at Gasconade street last night. He appeared to be about 50 years old and was

bold headed. He wore a white and red striped shirt and black suit.

The flats at 3127 Sheridan avenue occupied on the first floor by Nathan Zuster and on the second floor by Meyer Rubinowitz, were damaged to the extent of \$1500 by fire at 4:30 p. m. yesterday. The blaze started in the attic.

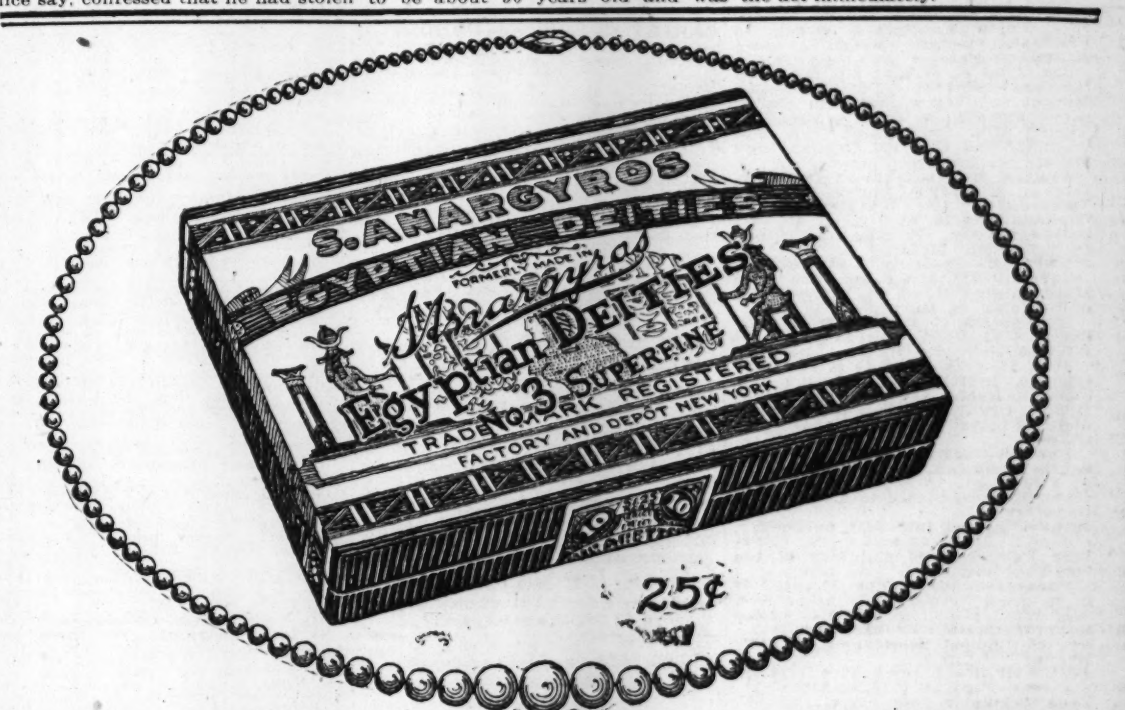
About 100 laborers have been hired and furnished free transportation to the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard during the past week by Secretary Hendricks of the Civil Service Bureau, in the Old Custom House. The Government has placed a call for 1000 such men and is paying \$4.40 a day.

Miss Marguerite McGowan, until now head of the department of journalism at Lindenwood College, has gone to Washington to do journalistic war work in the Government bureau, for which post she made application several weeks ago. Miss Mary McMahon of the Elgin (Ill.) News, has been engaged to take her place in teaching journalism at Lindenwood.

Dr. Adolphus D. Dietz, 70 years old, of 1623 South Ninth street, was found dead sitting in a chair at his home at 2:30 a. m. today when Ben Smith of 914 Souldard street went to summon him to attend a patient. Joseph Scherzinger, a druggist at 1625 South Ninth street, informed the police that Dr. Dietz had complained of being ill. Dr. Dietz was a bachelor and lived alone.

Uruguay Makes July 4 a Holiday. By the Associated Press.

MONTEVIDEO, June 29.—Uruguay has made July 4 a permanent holiday in honor of the United States. A bill to that effect was passed by both the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate, and President Viera signed the act immediately.



## Government Standard Ice Cream

The United States Government and the State of Missouri have both specified the percentage of cream and butterfat which should be used to make ice cream good and rich.

This percentage is always found in St. Louis Dairy Company's Guaranteed Ice Cream. It is not always found in other makes.

St. Louis Dairy Co's Guaranteed Ice Cream

Look for this sign. It's your guarantee of extra good ice cream. Read the guarantee on the package—14% butterfat in vanilla—12% in fruit ice cream.



## NOTICE TO VOTERS

Any registered voter whose name is open and unexpired upon the books of registration and who has moved since last registering, may have his name transferred at this office up to and including July 8, 1918. This office will remain open until 9:00 P. M. on the following nights: July 1, 2, 5, 8, 1918, for the purpose of such transferring.

Board of Election Commissioners, 120 City Hall

## The SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of the FRANKLIN BANK

at Broadway and Washington Avenue Will Be Open on Every Saturday Afternoon and Evening Until Seven O'Clock 3 1/2 % on Savings and 4 % on Time Certificates.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch has over ONE-HALF MILLION More readers than any other newspaper west of the Mississippi. "First in Everything."

## BOYS &amp; GIRLS

Clear Away Pimples and Dandruff with Cuticura

The Soap to Cleanse and Purify The Ointment to Soothe and Heal

These fragrant, super-creamy emollients stop itching, clear the skin of pimples, blotches, redness and roughness, the scalp of itching and dandruff, and the hands of chaps and sores. In purity, delicate medication, refreshing fragrance, convenience and economy, Cuticura Soap and Ointment meet with the approval of the most discriminating. Ideal for every-day toilet uses.

For sample ask for mail order form. See the Cuticura Soap Box.

THE POST-DISPATCH











# GERMAN CRIMES IN SMALLER EAST BELGIAN TOWNS DESCRIBED BY BRAND WHITLOCK

Louvain Stands as Classic Instance of Frightfulness Practiced by Invaders, but Several Lesser Places Suffered Even More Greatly.

LOUVAIN will remain perhaps the classic instance of schrecklichkeit; it resumes and sums up in the general mind the sinister history of those terrible times. But it was not the worst; Vise was worse, and so was Dinant, and so was Aerschot, and worst of all perhaps was Taminex. Vise was the first; it was near there that on the second of August the Germans wilfully violating their treaty, invaded the little land they had sworn to protect. Going from St. Remy along the road of the Three Chimneys, the route the Germans took from Aachen to Vise, one comes to a turn in the highway, where in place of the fine old sixteenth century house belonging to the De Boichgrave family, there stands now only a mass of blackened walls.

And there, along the Meuse, below one lies a silent city; its empty chambers open to the sky, it might be Pompeii. Those ruins might have lain there for centuries. There is not a living being there. The devastation, the destruction, are absolute, the silence complete; it is the very abomination of desolation, a mass of brick and stone and charred beams, crumbling white facades, whose windows, with their casements blackened by fire, store like the hollow sockets of skulls. Of the 4000 inhabitants, not one is there, not a house is standing, not a roof remains.

The taverns where the people used to go in joyous bands to eat of the famous roast geese are heaps of cinders; the very trees in their gardens, under whose boughs the youth of Liege used to dance the crammignon, have been burned. The scaling walls of the church tremble in the wind, the roof has fallen in; the towers with their bells, the organs, the statues, have tumbled into bits. The work that would have required ages, was accomplished by German organization in a night.

And my lawyer friend, who was born there, when he saw from the turn in the road of the Three Chimneys, and looked on the ruins lying before him along the highway to the Meuse, said:

"Since there is nothing left with which to begin life anew, let the city be preserved as it is; a holy necropolis and a shrine, a monument to the implacable ferocity of German Kultur."

The German troops entered St. Remyous-Argenteau on the fourth of August at 10 o'clock in the morning; they came in an endless stream that rolled on like a tide to the Meuse. Those first comers did no harm to the civilians; it was not until they had been checked by the Belgian army that the civil population had to suffer. They fell back, and because Vise lay on the main road running from Germany to the Meuse, they put it to fire and sword; and whole families, threatened with shooting if they should leave their houses, were burned alive in their homes—men, women and children.

The old cure of the parish of St. Remy, having buried a neighboring priest, shot down because the Belgian Engineers had used the tower of his church for observation, remarked to a German officer that it was unjust; that it was the military, and not the priest, that had set up the observation post, and that the priest had no means of preventing them from doing so. And the officer replied:

"Yes, all that is true, but war is war; and they did right to shoot the priest."

## Cure Wanders in Fields

ALL the old cure could do was to go out of his parsonage, and over the fields alone in the dark night; he could not see two paces ahead of him, but to right and left he heard cries of pain and the groans of dying men and there alone on the field, turning about, he made the sign of the cross many times, giving a general absolution to all those nameless ones who were dying there.

We had just begun to hear of the horror of Dinant when the horror of Louvain came upon us, and because that was nearer, more immediate, it dulled the impression of the other deed; we could not realize that the charming little town, set like a jewel on the Meuse, with the picturesque rock of its citadel and the curiously Oriental spire of the old church of Notre Dame, was no more.

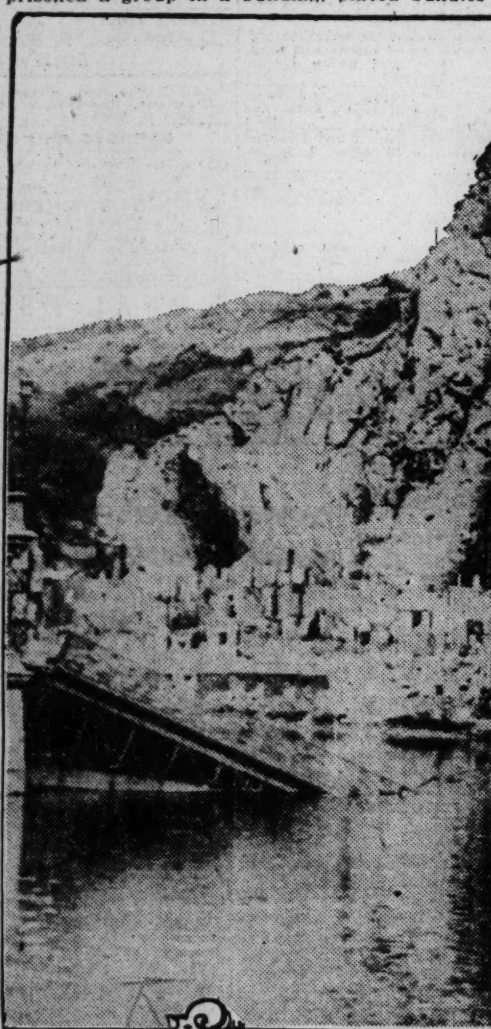
"Dinant has been destroyed," said someone almost casually; it was but one more detail in the great cataclysm. It was the first of September, when we were beginning to get the events of Louvain in our minds, that the two men came in from Dinant. I have since read the story many times and in many reports, but their account in all essentials was sufficient; the others could but piece out the recital with shocking details, until a long while afterwards we had the sinister necropolis—the names and ages of the 606 victims of the massacre—old men of 70 and 80, and women, and little children, and babies in their mothers' arms.

The Germans had entered Dinant on the sixth of August. The townfolk had heard of the destruction of Vise, but they did not believe it. There were skirmishes in the country round between Uhlans, making reconnaissances, and Belgian and French troops, but that was all. Then on the fifteenth the Germans tried to force a passage through the Belgian lines but were repulsed, and fell back in retreat. The Dinantais thought that the French had definitely won the engagement, and that they were among friends, but just at nightfall on the twenty-first a band of German soldiers, about 150 in all, dashed down the road from Ciney and along the Rue St. Jacques, shouting like savages, smashing street lamps, firing into windows, throwing incendiary bombs into houses, terrorizing the population of the quarter of St. Roch. "Shooting up" the town, as they used to say in the Far West. Then suddenly, early on the morning the twenty-third, German troops began pouring into the town from all four quarters; they came by the Lisogne road, by the Ciney road, by the Froidevaux road, but principally by La Montagne de St. Nicolas, and while the shells exchanged by the German artillery on the citadel, with the French across the river, were screaming overhead, the soldiers turned the inhabitants out of doors, set the dwellings on fire, herded the people in a mass, and marched them across the city, their hands above their heads, to the Place d'Armes. The men were separated from the

women and children, ranged in line, and from time to time during the day a few were selected, led out and shot. In the Left quarter alone the Germans shot, thus 140, and at evening they shot the Argentine Consul, and 40 workmen in a factory.

## 24 Hours of Terror

THE terror lasted all that day and night. The Germans locked whole crowds of the people in barracks, in stables, in factories, surrounded them by soldiers ready to fire at any moment, and in the St. Roch quarter they imprisoned a group in a building, placed bundles



BRIDGE AT BEAUTIFUL DINANT BLOWN UP IN DEFENSE OF CITY . . .

of straw all around the house and set it on fire; but by a fortunate chance, the Germans overlooked a cellar window, and the people crawled one by one out of this and escaped.

Women and children were forced to stand by and witness the murder of husbands or fathers, one woman, Madame Alin, who had given birth to a child three days before, was borne forth on a mattress by German soldiers, who said they would compel her to look on while they shot her husband, but her cries and supplications finally moved the soldiers to spare the husband's life.

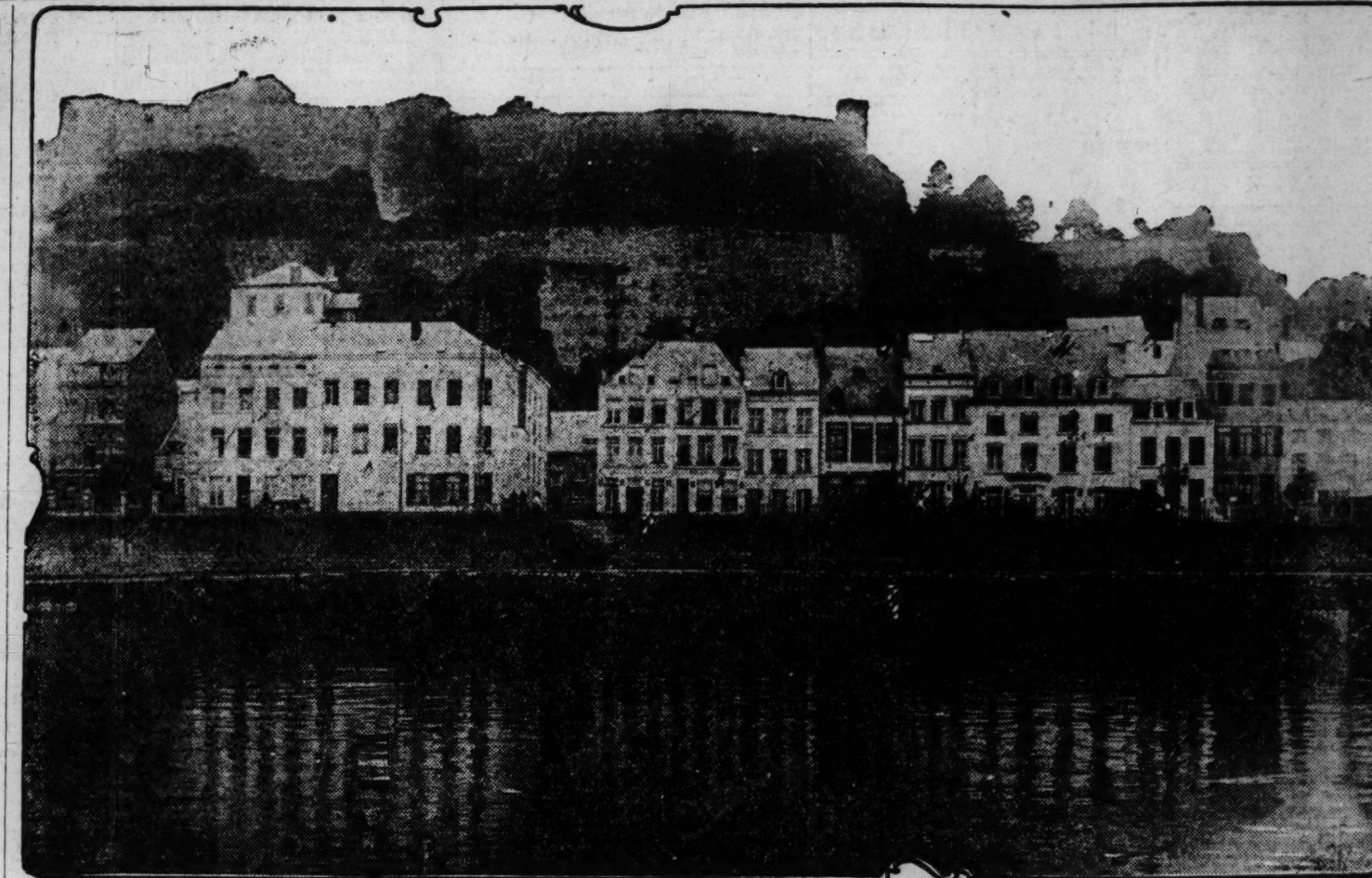
The soldiers "stood by laughing" while the executions were going on. During all that night of the twenty-third they marched about the city, setting fire to such buildings as had escaped shelling, and when the fires slackened somewhat they systematically pillaged everywhere—in the famous wine cellar, of course, in banks, the safes of which they blew open, and in jewelry shops, whence they bore off silver and plate, and wherever there was property to be taken they placed guards to protect it from all but their own robbery!

And when their rage was spent, out of 1400 houses but 400 remained, the old Church of Notre Dame, that had survived the wars of 700 years, was destroyed, the picturesque tower no longer reared itself under the rock of the citadel, the College and the Hotel de Ville all were ruined.

Four hundred and sixteen Dinantais, arrested, no one knew why, on the night of the twenty-third, were taken to the plateau of Herbuchenne on the heights overlooking Dinant, where they were camped in the open air without food or drink. Some of the soldiers who guarded them told them that they would be shot at daybreak; others that they would be transferred to Coblenz.

Their escort was commanded by a Captain of the 100th Infantry, who, while they were waiting (according to the testimony of Mr. Tschofner, Crown Prosecutor for Dinant), saw a superb gallion in a field and wistfully shot it dead. A while later he shot a mare and her colt. Finally the prisoners were marched toward Ciney; continually threatened with death, soldiers spat in their faces, threw ordure at them, and officers struck them with their riding crops. From time to time the Captain in command, who was mounted, would turn in his saddle to shout at them: "Vous etes des betes!" ("You are beasts.") Thus they were taken to the prison camp in Germany.

One scene remains to be described, a scene that in its unsurpassed and shameful cruelty has no counterpart, even in the dark annals of the twenty-third; it was on that Sunday morning of the twenty-third, the Germans that swarmed down the Friedrau road entered the quarter of Penant, arrested the inhabitants and took them to the Rocher Bayard, the famous and picturesque rock that, split off from the cliff and overlooking the lovely Meuse, is associated in romantic legend with the fife Aynon and their famous horse Bayard. The people were held there, evidently as a screen, while the Germans began to construct a temporary bridge over the river. The French were on the other side, and



NAMUR—CITADEL AND RIVER MEUSE IN FOREGROUND

## THE TWELFTH INSTALLMENT

TODAY is published the twelfth installment of Brand Whitlock's story of the tragedy of Belgium. In the last installment was completed the description of German frightfulness in Louvain. The historical narrative of the United States Minister will be published entire in the Post-Dispatch, a full page appearing every Saturday.

Andenne (a town on the Meuse, near Namur. It had 7800 people).

At Fallselle, French soldiers had placed machine guns in abandoned houses and fired on the Germans as they approached. The Burgomaster and the druggist went out to meet the oncoming Germans, explained that the inhabitants had taken no part in the fusillade and asked that the village be spared. The German officers accepted the explanation and ordered them to dig a trench in which to bury the soldiers that had been left. The Burgomaster and the druggist called on seven other burghers to help them, and when the work was done, the Germans shot the nine men and threw them into the ditch they had just dug.

## Notables Arrested

At Herve several notables and women and children were torn from their homes and, manhood by German bayonets, driven off to the hamlet of La Bouche, near the Fort of Evigne. As in most of these tragic processions they were forced to hold their hands above their heads—and as they went they were shot in the back.

One of the best-known personalities in Belgium told me about Rossignol. The village is on the River Semois and found itself in the center of a battle between French and German troops. The Germans entered and sacked the village on Aug. 22; they burned every house in it, not one was left. The entire male population, 117 men, and, for some reason the gentleman did not know, one woman, were arrested. The woman was Madame Hurlaux, and she was French; perhaps that is why she was arrested.

The next morning they were all taken to Arlon, forced to walk the entire distance under heavy escort, and reminded constantly that they would be shot upon their arrival. No one of them could speak German, so in one of the villages through which they passed, knowing of a man who could speak that language, they asked him to accompany them and to interpret for them at the trial which they expected to have the next morning. He consented and joined them. Upon their arrival at Arlon, without any semblance of trial, they were aligned before the railroad station and shot down—including the interpreter, whom the Germans refused to hear. Madame Hurlaux, as she died, shouted: "Vive la France!"

When the Germans arrived at Monceau-sur-Sambre, a suburb of Charleroi, they had a list showing the names and addresses of 100 prominent persons of the place which it is believed was furnished by a German who had worked in the Zimmerman factory at Monceau. They seized this hundred as hostages; among them were five well-known citizens who afterwards related their experiences for me.

The Germans, with the band of hostages, set out on the high road toward Montigny, forcing their prisoners to run, with their arms raised, in front of Uhlans, who prodded them with their lances and struck them with the butts of their guns and, when they would not run fast enough, charged the horses upon them. One of the men was struck so violently that his shoulder was dislocated. Another, who as the result of kicks, was ill for a long time, tried to intervene on behalf of his companions but himself had only redoubled blows in consequence.

A third, who was lame, could not run fast enough to suit the soldiers; they became enraged and rained more blows upon him, and when at last, unable to go further, he fell on the road, they pitched him over a hedge into a field and left him there. Two or three times the officers gave the order to halt, and at random took one man, or a group of four or five men, and without listening to appeals or explanations, shot them down.

The survivors arrived at Montigny and were placed together in a barn, the door of which was left open in order that those within might look on while the soldiers piled bales of straw around the barn and saturated it with oil. While these sinister preparations were going on—it lasted all night—soldiers came from time to time, took some of the hostages and shot them on the spot. An officer approached one of the five and, playing with a cartridge, said:

"This is for you; you will not be burned there." And then suddenly, the hostages knew not why, the soldiers seized their arms and under a sharp order marched away and thus strangely delivered the prisoners fled, pausing only for a last glance at the bodies of their companions huddled there against the wall where they had been shot during the night.

Madame Thielmans told the story of Aerschot better than I, or anyone, can tell it. It may be noted that the greatest part of the inhabitants of Aerschot who had not fled the town were shut up in the church for days with hardly any food; on Aug. 28 they were marched to Louvain and turned loose to be fired on by German soldiers, the following day they were marched to Aerschot, and again shut up, the men in the church, the women in "a building belonging to Mr. Fontaine."

Many women and girls were violated by German soldiers. Seventy-eight men were taken outside the town and literally made to run the gauntlet; German gendarmes struck them with the butts of their revolvers and 75 men and three escaped death. Others were raped. In the line, the Germans shooting every third man.

The Germans killed over 150 of the inhabitants of Aerschot, among them eight women and several children, and on the sixth of September were carried off in wagons to Germany. The pillage and burning continued for days and a quantity of furniture and objects of art were sent to Germany. In the seven small villages surrounding Aerschot, 42 persons were killed, 115 were sent to Germany, 115 houses were burned and 823 were pillaged.

## 400 Slain in Taminex

HAVE said that the worst of all was Taminex, but perhaps it only seems so because the worst became made such an impression on the minds of the young men of the C. R. E. They were always talking of it.

"Yes, but have you seen Taminex?" they would say whenever the conversation, as it did pass, came to the subject of fatal irreverence, turned to the atrocities. They knew Taminex only by passing through it back and forth on their way, and from the Borinage, and all they had was the poor little cemetery there in the churchyard, crowded with the new-made graves and wooden crosses all bore the same date.

Many of the young men of the C. R. E., whose experience of human kind had been as far from as their own natures were kind, came with the skepticism that did so much credit to their characters, but somehow that little graveyard at Taminex was more potent as proof to them than more direct and positive evidence could have been.

Taminex is a little mining town on the Sambré, down in what is known as the Borinage, the fields between Namur and Charleroi. The little church stands on the village green overlooking the river, its facade all splintered where the bullets and mitraille splattered against it. And the little graveyard beside the church there are hundreds of new-made graves, long rows of them, each with its small wooden cross and its little flowers. The crosses stand in serried rows, so closely that they make a very thick wall, with every room to walk between them. They were new, of painted wood, alike except for the names and ages—13 to 84. But they all bore the same sinister date, Aug. 22, 1914.

The Germans had been in Taminex for several days, but the occupation was what was called for the times, peaceful; the only direct violence, it seems, concerned a little girl and her two brothers; they were standing on the village green staring at the German soldiers, who suddenly turned and killed them. The French were holding the bridge on the Sambré; there was a sharp fight, and after the Germans had carried the bridge, they sent the main body of the troops on after the French, but they left enough troops behind to wreak the usual vengeance on the civilians. The Germans then began to pillage and burn the houses, 674 of them; then they turned all the inhabitants into the streets, promiscuously marching about them in bodies, in order, as the man from whom we had the story said, "to terrorize the population and to frighten the women and children." It went on for long hours; there were given no food or drink.

"During a halt they forced them to lie beneath the machine guns, then they lined them up against the church wall and performed a mock execution, that is to say, the soldiers fired over the heads of the victims." It was the evening of Saturday, the 22d, about 7 o'clock. About 100 men were massed in St. Martin's square, on the river bank, and the women folk, their wives, mothers, daughters, were assembled by the soldiers to witness the scene.

"They lined up their victims," said the man from Taminex, "in three rows, the first row tumbled 150 of them head over heels into the river, shoving back with their bayonets those who attempted to cling to the bank. Only four or five escaped by swimming. During this first execution the machine guns were trained on the remaining lines. The first discharge carried away all but 30 men, among them my brother, who still stood facing the enemy in spite of three wounds in the shoulder and one in the left side of the groin. A soldier then approached him and knocked him over with a blow on the head with his gunstock."

The accounts differ slightly. Some witnesses who escaped out of the country and gave their testimony either before the English or the Belgian commissions, say that the first volley was fired by a squad, and that after this a number of them jumped into the river and escaped by swimming, while others, fired upon by the soldiers from the banks, were killed as they struggled in the water; that after the first volley the Germans ordered the survivors to arise, and that it was at this time that the machine gun was used. Others told of dreadful tales of the killing of the women. That there should have been confusion and counts of what transpired, there in that summer twilight on that village green by the river side, with its horrid deeds, is not surprising. Darkness fell; soldiers, using electric pocket lamps, prowled through the rows of the fallen, struck with the butts of their rifles or with their bayonets those who still breathed.

Some day, no doubt, the evidence will all be marshalled and the whole truth told. There is no available testimony from German sources in the White Book, issued to explain and justify what was done in Belgium; there is no reference to Taminex, no mention of it.

But when the firing had ceased that night there were more than 400 dead; their bodies lay there, women, too, and children. And the graves are there nearby, in the cemetery, and the ages given as from 13 to 84.

The bodies lay there, stark on the green at night, sentinels guarding them. The next day they were buried in one trench.

"At the beginning of last week"—our narrative came on Sept. 7—"the inhabitants were able to exhume the bodies and bury decently each one. Several days were spent in this dismal undertaking. One of my brothers and my brother-in-law came on Wednesday, Sept. 2, to identify the body of my poor brother, and begged in vain for permission to have it removed to the family vault. My brothers were able to satisfy themselves—and this detail is not without importance—that a sum of 3000 francs, which my brother had pocketed before leaving his house, so that it would not be stolen when the place came to be pillaged, had disappeared. My sister, who resides in the same house as my brother, was informed of this fact. Highway robbers demand your money or your life; but the Germans take both your money and your life!"

(Another full page of Brand Whitlock's story will be published in next Saturday's Post-Dispatch.)

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can tell it. But it is part of the inhabitants of the town were marched to Louvain, on by German soldiers. They were marched up, the men in the building belonging to the town.

## Tamines

of all was Tamines, the worst because it was on the minds of the people. They were always in Tamines? they would not, as it did persistently, turned on Tamines only as they forth on their way to and all they had seen there in the churchyard made graves whose same date.

of the C. R. B., whose had been as fortunate kind, came with the credit to their character little graveyard at as proof to them than evidence could have.

in Tamines for several was what would be the only dead of a little girl and her standing on the village. The French were a Sambre; there was a German had carried main body of the troops they left enough troops equal vengeance on the men began to pillage and them; then they turned to street, promiscuously, bodies, in order, as the story said, "to terrify to frighten the women on for long hours; they ink.

led them to lie beneath they lined them up and performed a mock the soldiers fired over. It was the evening of 7 o'clock. About 600 Martin's square, on the men folk, their wives, assembled by the soldiers.

victims," said the man rows along the Sambre in head over heels into with their bayonets those to the bank. Only four during. During this first runs were trained on the first discharge carried among them my brother, the enemy in spite of older and one in the left after then approached him with a blow on the head.

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stark on the green all ing them. The next day last week"—our narrator inhabitants were able to bury decently each one in this dismal under- there and my brother-in-ly, Sept. 2, to identify the, and begged in vain for removed to the family are able to satisfy them- not without importance rances, which my brother ving his house, so that it on the place came to be ed. My sister, who re- was my brother, was in- highway robbers demand- but the Germans take our life!

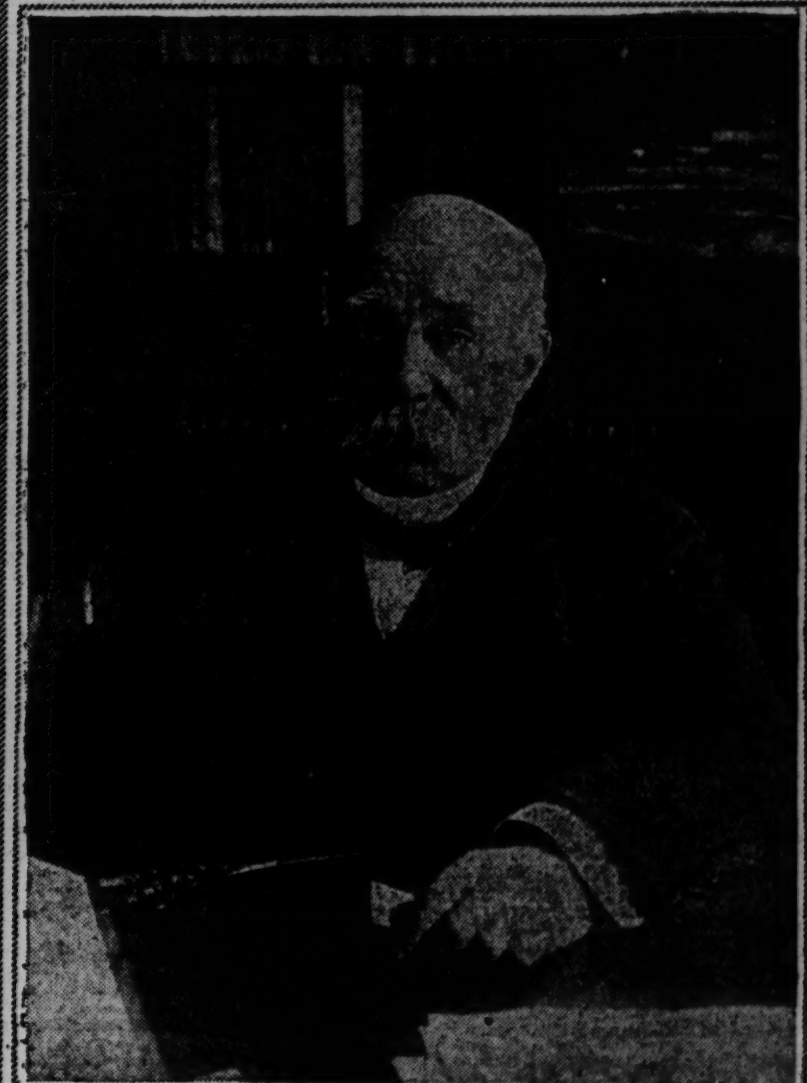


## "GETTING IN THE WHEAT," in St. Louis County.

Snapshots taken on the Hart farm, of 900 acres, near Ferguson. This year's yield, the owner declares, is the finest in all his experience. Every one helped in the farm harvest, including girls from neighboring towns.

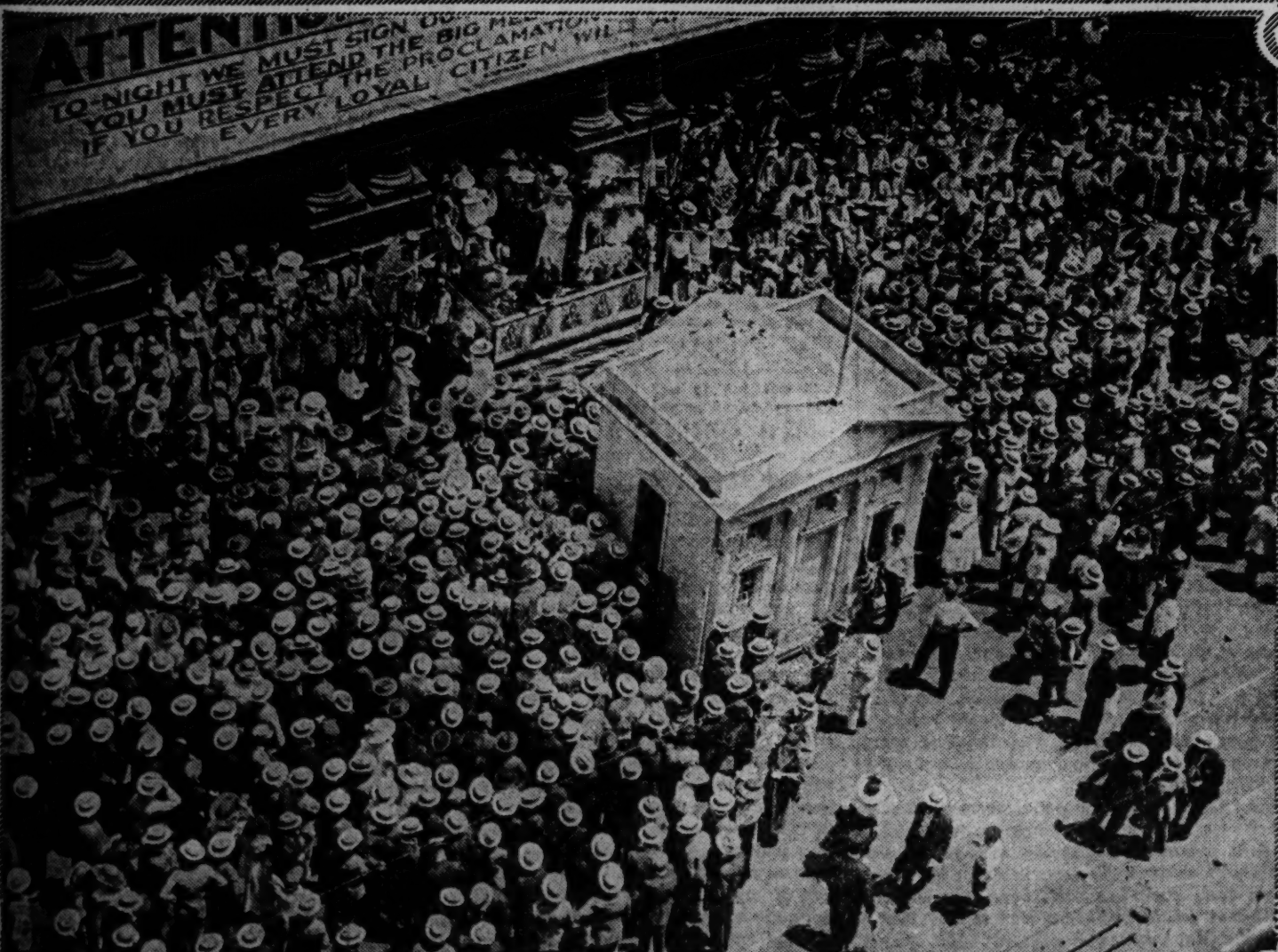


Richard Cleveland, son of Grover Cleveland, twice President of the United States; now a private in the U.S. Marines...



© KADEL & HERBERT.

The newest portrait of Premier Clemenceau of France.



The crowd which gathered at noon Friday to witness the dedication of the War Saving White House, which has been erected in front of the Post Office on Olive street.



Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, in France. © COM. PUB. IN.



© COM. PUB. IN.

Gen. Doyen, commander of the Marine Corps in France, studying war map.



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## THE WEEKLY HEALTH TALK

## HOW TO CAN

By U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

## BERRIES.

OR dewberries, blackberries, loganberries, huckleberries, raspberries, and currants practically the same methods of canning may be used. The condition of the fruit will have much to do with the quality of the product. Berries should be gathered in shallow trays or baskets and not in deep vessels which allow them to be bruised and crushed. They should be uniformly ripe, sound, and as large as possible. After the berries have been sorted carefully and washed lightly by placing in a colander and pouring water over them, instead of immersing them in water, pack as closely as possible without crushing. This can be done better by putting a few berries into the jar, pressing them gently into place, and proceeding layer by layer, then finally filling the jar loosely and then trying to press them down.

Fill jars full of fruit and cover with hot sirup. Boiling berry juice or sirup can be used instead of sugar. The first hot sirup (process) pints in 10 minutes and quarts 12 minutes. Seal. When cold test for leaks and store in cool, dark, dry place.

The use of a sugar sirup, made by boiling the berries and sirup together, adds to the flavor of the canned berries. The use of berry juice expressed from extra berries instead of water in making the sirup will give a richer color and flavor.

## Our Strong Friend, the Honorable Onion

HALF a length behind the radishes, the green onions reach the table. Some of us rejoice in the onion, but many of us are not so fond of it. The onion arouses no feeling in moderation. Best loved and best hated of all the garden tribes, he goes serenely on his conquering way. The onion, not sensitive to the opinions of others, he makes others sensitive to himself. In his mature form, round and slightly flattened at the poles—like the earth—he displays a similar cosmic imperishability.

Unlike his childish contemporary, the radish, the onion is no plaything of an hour. He claims winter storage among the solid citizens. We find his name linked with that of Honest John, the potato, in any enumeration of our staple vegetables. First on the table, last in the cellar, and strongest on the menus of his countrymen! He has a public career. We find his name in the papers, making a figure in the market reports. The onion is in Big Business! Inconceivable, our plebeian friend gets there—July American Magazine.

## FOR THE KITCHEN.

IN the kitchen I find that a sincere covered table made by bending a sheet of zinc well under the edge of an ordinary kitchen table) easy to keep clean. Other kitchen conveniences are a metal cabinet that holds everything in one spot, and a convenient one of the new models with compartments like an oven, in which the whole meal may be cooked at once. During most of the year I find cooking on an improved blue-flame oil stove both economical and convenient, as it prevents the continual bending over a hot stove. The glass-doored oven used with this stove bakes satisfactorily and can be regulated as to temperature much better than that of the wood or coal cook stove.—M. L., in Farm Life.

In proportion to population Stockholm leads the cities of the world for telephones, with Copenhagen in second place.

## "A GOOD INDIAN"

(Continued from yesterday.)

SHE had a queer trick of anticlimaxes, of trying to cover a serious mood with a mantle of flippancy, as if it caused her embarrassment to be detected.

He began to feel that he understood this woman a little better than some others he knew.

"All right," he said. "Much obliged, Ed."

"Right!" she exclaimed. "Much obliged, Ed."

He nodded shortly. Certainly he would watch Caggett Putnam; that was what he came for. But he would watch him for his own reasons, too. Presently she arose and yawned.

"I'll be turning in soon," she said. "This air makes me a sleepy-head. When do we move camp?"

"Tomorrow, if you wish."

"Suits me, Louis. Have you spoken to Cag about it?"

"No."

"Expect to?"

He shook his head, and Mrs. Putnam laughed. "He'd disagree with you anyhow," she said. "Go ahead and move. The exercise will do Cag good. There he goes, getting some exercise now."

She pointed, and Louis saw Putnam and Helen strolling off along the island shore.

"You're a Puritanical person, Louis," she gibed, watching his face as it flushed darkly. "Never mind; shake hands."

He looked at her in surprise as she extended her fingers and gave him a firm pressure.

"Thank you for being on the job today, Big Chief. I mean that."

She turned to go, then paused as if she had forgotten something.

"You know Mr. Putnam's tent, Louis?"

"Yes."

"Well, he keeps it in there."

After a little Louis walked in the direction of the camp. It was dusk now. His three Indians were smoking down by the canoe landing. Mrs. Putnam had retired to the tent that she occupied with Helen. Putnam and the girl were still walking somewhere. Louis stood motionless for



## Hints on Selection of Healthful Vacation Place

By DR. MAX C. STARKLOFF,  
Health Commissioner, City of St. Louis.

NOW that the vacation season is here and many St. Louisans are leaving the city for summer resorts, I believe it would be well to emphasize and discuss in more detail the subject of caring for the health on vacations, of the selection of healthful vacation places, touched on briefly in a health talk earlier in the season.

While the benefits derived from a sojourn in the country or at sea or lake resort are many, yet there are dangers which await the vacationist at these places, the knowledge of which will prove helpful in avoiding sickness and disease.

The increased railroad rates made necessary because of war conditions no doubt will result in many persons seeking summer resorts within easy reach of St. Louis. This will mean that the so-called country boarding place or small resort will be more popular this year than ever before.

What I have to say, therefore, applies largely to these smaller places. I should not want the reader to gain the impression that I looked with disfavor on the vacation spent in the smaller places, because such is not the case. I merely wish to point out certain conditions that the vacationist may take certain precautions wherever he may go.

In the first place strict attention should be paid to the sanitary conditions in resorts and camps. Not all so-called "health resorts" where one may spend a vacation, are really healthy resorts. Indeed, many of them are just the opposite, and some are centers from which ill health originates. Typhoid is the index of the sanitary status of rural health resorts. While investigation is difficult on account of the lack of adequate supervision of so-called health resorts by health authorities, yet it behooves the seeker after health and recreation to pay some attention to this matter.

Many health resorts include in their literature statements as to sanitary conditions which afford at least one means of forming an opinion as to the desirability of visiting such resorts. The health departments of some states provide for the systematic inspection of summer resorts with regard to sanitary conditions. New York for the last six years has systematically inspected the resorts of that state, and these reports should prove valuable to persons going to places in New York.

Michigan is another state containing a large number of resorts, which likewise looks after these places carefully.

CAMPERS should exercise great care in selecting places with unquestionable water supply and to adopt proper camp arrangements as to the disposal of waste, prevention of breeding flies, proper protection from mosquitoes.

Typhoid, according to the journal of the American Medical Association, is really a rural disease, with its greatest incidence shortly following the height of the vacation season. Much of it may be traced to bad sanitation at vacation resorts.

The New York State Board of Health, in its report for 1917, pointed out that in that State the occurrence of typhoid in the country and city was in the proportion of 12.8 in the former to 14.5 in the latter per hun-

dred thousand of population. Taking this as an index the necessity for care in selecting a place to spend the vacation is apparent.

At the average country place or small summer resort one is not assured of a proper water supply. These places often afford no protection from the contamination of the fly and mosquito; the former the carrier of such diseases as typhoid, tuberculosis, infantile paralysis, diarrhoeal diseases, the latter the carrier of malaria.

It is that is necessary for a person to be placed in jeopardy of contracting these and other diseases, is the presence of a person to the living conditions in the neighborhood. In typhoid the source of the infection may be at some distance, as polluted water conveys the infection, and this polluted water may convey the disease when taken from a stream or may contaminate a well or cistern used for drinking purposes.

Bathing is in many instances undertaken under disadvantages, as with no water system or sewerage facilities the bath tub cannot be used, and the cleansing of the body must be done as best one can.

All these things being taken into consideration, it is apparent that when one is thinking of spending a vacation period away from home a deal of thought should be given to the living conditions in the contemplated place. Be certain that you are assured of a wholesome water supply, and that you and your food will be protected from insect contamination; if you find these things lacking, do not remain.

## A Natural Inquiry.

I SHOULD like a porterhouse steak with mushrooms," said the stranger, and "some delicately browned toast with plenty of butter."

"Sense me, huh," interrupted the waiter. "Is you tryin' to give an order or is you jes' reminiscin' 'bout old times?"—Washington Star.

## BACHELOR GIRL REFLECTIONS

BY HELEN ROWLAND

EVERY thrift stamp is a nail in the Kaiser's shoe to prevent him from getting to Paris.

No, dearie, courtship no more resembles marriage than the original manuscript of a musical comedy resembles the final production.

This is the time of year when a chary bachelor crosses his fingers and says "bread and butter" three times before venturing alone add unprotected in the moonlight with a pretty girl.

Between the fear of marrying "a woman with a soul," the horror of marrying "a woman with a mission" and the dread of marrying "a woman with a temperament," many a man concludes that bachelorhood is the better part of valor.

The difference between a husband's opinion of his wife's beauty and another man's opinion is merely that the former looks at her over the top of a coffee cup at breakfast and the latter through the bottom of a liqueur glass after dinner.

Choosing between two women is almost as difficult for a man as choosing between two vices; he is always possessed with a foolish desire to hang on to both of them.

Girls no longer take such awful chances when they marry. Why should they, when they get so many good ones nowadays?

If you can't plant a war garden, at least you can refrain from sowing wild oats to offset other people's gardens these busy days.

A prude is a modest little thing who is always looking for something to blush at.

## TOO BUSY?

By the U. S. Food Administration

"I'm sure I don't know what is happening to my kitchen these days," exclaimed a woman the other day. "My grocery bills are appalling. I'm afraid we are wasting fearfully in every way, but I haven't time to consider economies or to watch the ordering or cooking to see that the Food Administration's wishes are carried out."

Too busy! This is the universal excuse today of women who are letting their households run amuck. Never before in history have there been so many compelling forces drawing women outside their homes. So much Red Cross work to be done! So many committees on which to serve! So many hundreds of kinds of war work calling daily for our brains and hands. But it is essential that we put off thought on the various war relief activities and work out some plan by which we can appropriate our time and strength to those things most worth our while.

One of the first things facing the woman who is running a home is: "Is food conservation worth while?" Before giving the answer let us ask ourselves: "Is the saving of human lives worth while?"

If it is, then food conservation is worth while; for the program of the United States Food Administration for saving food in American kitchens is the only way to save the lives of millions of people in Europe, who might otherwise die of starvation.

Is not this reason enough to put aside everything we are doing at present, if necessary, rather than to say, "No, I can't follow the program of the Food Administration for the conservation of food. I'm too busy!"

It is inconceivable that America should fail in this crisis. The various strata of our population cannot bear equally this reduction in consumption of wheat bread. Those engaged in physical labor need a larger bread ration than those in sedentary occupations. Furthermore, the special requirements of children and invalids must be safeguarded. To meet the needs abroad and prevent serious suffering at home, it is imperative that those whose circumstances permit shall abstain from wheat and wheat products.

With full understanding that as a nation we must save or sink, succor those overseas or perish with them, let us grasp this opportunity—a privilege, not a sacrifice—to abstain from wheat. Thus, may those who can not fight materially aid the cause, on the success of which rests the freedom of mankind.

June and July, and not send one bushel abroad. To meet the very minimum needs of the allies, we must ship 30,000,000 bushels for this two-month period, leaving but 13,000,000 bushels per month—less than one-third of normal—for home consumption. The entire 30,000,000 bushels that the allies need must come from our savings before the next wheat harvest.

It is inconceivable that America should fail in this crisis. The various strata of our population cannot bear equally this reduction in consumption of wheat bread. Those engaged in physical labor need a larger bread ration than those in sedentary occupations. Furthermore, the special requirements of children and invalids must be safeguarded. To meet the needs abroad and prevent serious suffering at home, it is imperative that those whose circumstances permit shall abstain from wheat and wheat products.

With full understanding that as a nation we must save or sink, succor those overseas or perish with them, let us grasp this opportunity—a privilege, not a sacrifice—to abstain from wheat. Thus, may those who can not fight materially aid the cause, on the success of which rests the freedom of mankind.

Theresa Putnam also looked upon it as a game, and found idle amusement in watching the play. To her it had no newness; it brought her no joyous or gloomy thoughts. How many times before she had seen him play it. Yet, strangely enough, her interest in it never flagged; something in the skill of the player roused a latent admiration. She could watch with the philosophic eye of the connoisseur, appreciating every fine turn and display of strategy, as though it were an entertainment provided solely for her.

To the girl it was not a game. Not that she did not analyze it, or to let her mind follow its thread to any conclusion. Asked to define it, she would have failed. She knew only that it was serious, and very wonderful. She had never met the like of Caggett Putnam, a man of such something that had hitherto lived only in her dreams. Helen Stevens, growing into young womanhood, had built herself a palace of ideals. Living in the guardianship of a precocious old man had brought no realization of the visions; nor could the people of her little world satisfy cravings, for they were not the people of the world that seemed so far off, yet so wholly desirable. Putnam stood for luxury, ease, wealth, the life exclusive and only for the few—"position"—for Vanity Fair.

Diplomacy was difficult for Louis, unnatural to him; bluntness and directness were a part of him. Yet he knew this was a time for diplomacy. Already he had blundered; perhaps—and this thought gave him serious disturbance—he had cost Adolphus Biggs his most valuable client. Certainly he had failed in the task he had set for himself, which was that

CHAPTER VIII  
Mad Medicine.

LOUIS was troubled. He wanted counsel, but knew not where to seek it. Things were going very badly from all points of view, he reflected as he busied himself about the menial tasks of camp. Putnam, sullen and insulting by turns, had tried his temper to the breaking point. Helen Stevens, sweet and gracious, nevertheless

always met him with an air of condescension. Mrs. Putnam, who looked upon life with fine satire, treated him as an equal; yet he felt it beneath his dignity to go to her with his questions, or to consult with her. He stood, then, a fact in itself that did not add to his peace. He could not go to his Indians; they were his servants; simply to take his orders.

Breaking camp at Lake Mystery had not proved difficult. Unexpectedly, Putnam made no attempt to interfere with his plans. Lake Mystery was three days' journey behind them now; they had been following streams and trails and little chains of lakes more and more remote from the settlement at Deepwater. The forest where no lumberman had ever laid an ax wrapped them close in its majestic silence; it welcomed them, smiled upon them, stood guard over their tents at night. All this was well. The big woods played host in kindly fashion; the only note of discord was struck among the guests.

Putnam was devoting himself wholly to an obsession that had not even a remote relation to his environment. The woods country he did not seem to see. The spell that held Louis Lavaguet fast in its grip stirred no faint emotion in him. One and the same thing only concerned him—the girl. Yet there was a lightness in this concern, despite its persistence, that Louis did not miss. It was all a game, even though Putnam played it earnestly and to the exclusion of all other things. For one person only could Putnam conjure the illusion of sincerity—Helen Stevens.

The lightness of it gave no comfort to Louis, for he put no trust in the player. Nor did it help him that



MRS. F. WALKER

Kit's Fight.

KIT CAT was a small kitten; that is, his mother thought Kit was small, but Kit Cat thought he was a grown-up and disdained all advice from his mother. Kit's mother told him not to run after the birds.

Kit, however, did not take warning and every time he could escape from his mother's watchful eye he would run into the garden, where the birds were hopping about, and sometimes he caught one.

One day Kit Cat sat in the garden watching the birds from under a bush when he happened to look up, and there on the top of a pole he saw a little house.

While he was wondering who could live in such a little house as that he saw a bird fly down to the door and hop in.

That afternoon when his mother was asleep in the sun on the back steps Kit ran into the garden. There was no one around, so he ran to the pole and climbed up. It was no easy, for the pole was very smooth and poor Kit slipped and fell down many times, but finally he reached the top.

Kit's eyes were big, he was so excited over the thought of the feast he would have, for Kit expected the house was filled with birds and he knew they could not escape, for he had looked to see if there was another door.

"They cannot get out of the chimney," thought Kit; "that is, not all of them, and I shall have five or six anyway. My, what a feast!"

This was when he was thinking when he looked in the door, but his thoughts changed quicker than a wink the next second when he saw a mouthful of sharp teeth much longer than his mother's sharp white teeth.







THE POST-DISPATCH DAILY RECORD OF MARKETS AND FINANCE

LEAD VALUES IN THE STOCK MARKET IN WEEK-END TRADING

War Industrials and Some Railroad Shares Reflect Fair Buying Demand—Bonds Are Quiet and Steady.

By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, June 29.—The Evening Post, in its copyrighted financial review today, says: "No change of consequence occurred in prices on the Stock Exchange today. The market's atmosphere was that of a midsummer week-end, and the news, such as it was, gave no initiative. Indeed, Wall Street, as well as the most of the community, has observed that events also are for the present marking time—a fact perhaps best illustrated by the sudden appearance in the cable dispatches of these imaginative tales—such as the murder of the czar and the overthrow of the Bolsheviks, which are the usual product of impatient correspondents when nothing is actually happening. The 'counter-revolution' story has been restricted to the market for the Russian short-term bonds of 1916. There have been advanced points in the past two days; but their market is hardly one from which to draw conclusions, for they were already selling at the always vague valuation of national bankruptcy. "Trading in stocks was light and changes only fractional. Foreign exchange rates did not move. From the weather map, it was apparent that no break had yet occurred in the extreme hot weather of the Kansas and Oklahoma crop belt. "Today's rather remarkable week-end bank statement, with its \$124,800,000 increase in the surplus reserve, was wholly dominated by preparation for the July settlements. This huge increase was caused by the addition of \$128,000,000 in reserve credits at the Federal bank. "The movement of the year ago this week, was similar. In the last week of June, surplus reserves then increased \$63,000,000, and they rose \$173,000,000 further in the first week of July. In the second week, they were reduced again by \$243,000,000.

NEW YORK BOND SALES

Bond	Price
10,000 Liberty 4 1/2	101.40
10,000 Liberty 4 1/2	101.40
10,000 Liberty 4 1/2	101.40
10,000 Liberty 4 1/2	101.40
10,000 Liberty 4 1/2	101.40
10,000 Liberty 4 1/2	101.40
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10,000 Liberty 4 1/2	101.40
10,000 Liberty 4 1/2	101.40
10,000 Liberty 4 1/2	101.40

Additional Sport

Howard Gould to Play Sommers at Triple A Today

Players Contest in Final Round of Boys' City Tennis Title Tourney.

Howard Gould and Stockton Sommers will meet on the Triple A courts in Forest Park this afternoon in the final round match of the boys' city championship tennis tournament.

Bank Clearings

NEW YORK, June 29.—Bank clearings at 60 leading cities of the United States for the week ending Thursday, June 27, as reported by Bradstreet's, aggregated \$1,471,000,000, an increase of \$2,300,000,000 over the week ending last week.

Chicago Stocks Close

Reported by G. H. Walker & Co., 307 North Fourth St., CHICAGO, June 29.

London Bar Silver

LONDON, June 29.—Bar silver, 45 1/2 per ounce. Money, 3 per cent. Discount rate, 2 1/2 per cent.

ONLY HIT OFF HARPER IS RUTH'S TENTH HOME RUN

Babe Ruth, the Red Sox slugger, drove out his tenth home run of the season in Washington yesterday. As it happened, this was the only hit in the game.

STOCK PRICES MIXED IN THE LOCAL MART

National Candy Common Stocks Lower at \$37.75; Brown Shoe Higher at \$65.

There was a fair trade in local securities at the week-end session of the Exchange today. Prices showed irregular changes as compared with yesterday's call.

National Candy common stock lost nearly 1 point on trades at \$37.50, and closed with \$37.50 bid and \$38.50 asked. Brown Shoe common was strong on sales at \$65. Bank and trust shares were in light demand at steady values.

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CORN MARKETS SHOWS LOWER PRICE DRIFT

Better Weather Conditions Cause Selling in Local Exchange; Oats Also Weaker.

There was little if any public participation in the corn market here today. Prices were irregularly lower compared with yesterday's close.

The weather map showed good rains over the eastern section of the corn belt and heavy showers in Kansas and Oklahoma. The Illinois report suggested generally favorable conditions.

Statistical news was a standstill. Receipts here were 53,000 bushels against 46,000 bushels the previous week. Shipments were 47,000 bushels against 68,000 bushels.

Oats futures were quiet, but the market was slightly lower. Crop reports generally were good, although some heavy rains were reported.

Receipts here were 60,000 bushels against 72,000 bushels last year. Shipments were 72,000 bushels against 89,000 bushels.

The weather forecast said: Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas—Unsettled tonight and Sunday; cooler.

Wisconsin and Minnesota—Generally fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperatures.

South Dakota and North Dakota—Probably showers tonight; Sunday partly cloudy.

The Illinois advance crop report issued by the State Department of Agriculture says: Winter wheat 98 per cent, or an increase of 27 per cent over last year. The winter wheat is reported 94 per cent of normal in Northern Illinois and 94 per cent in Southern Illinois.

There is a 52 per cent in area seeded to spring wheat in Northern Illinois and the crop is exceptionally good, considering the quality of seed. Oats are 94 per cent of normal and rye is 96 per cent of normal.

Omaha wires: The Weather Bureau reports general rains showering half Nebraska yesterday and last night, following stations reporting: Ashland, 25; Auburn, 48; Broken Bow, 92; Columbus, 95; Colburn, 33; Fairbury, 40; Fairmont, 39; Grand Island, 72; Hastings, 44; Holdrege, 60; Lincoln, 42; Red Cloud, 66; Tekamah, 92. Forecast for Nebraska and Iowa—Showers to-day and tonight; cooler.

Minneapolis Stocks. Reported by Mark C. Steinberg & Co., Investment Bankers, Messinger, Boatman's Bank Building, St. Louis.

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SATURDAY'S COMPARATIVE FUTURE QUOTATIONS

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT	1.40	1.45	1.35	1.40
CORN	.70	.75	.65	.70
OATS	.30	.35	.25	.30

RAIN REPORTS CAUSE A BREAK IN COTTON MART

City	Amount
St. Louis	1.00
Chicago	1.00
Kansas City	1.00

Wool Stocks for Army Use

Wool	Price
Wool 1	1.00
Wool 2	1.00
Wool 3	1.00

Motor Stocks

Motor	Price
Motor 1	1.00
Motor 2	1.00
Motor 3	1.00

Cash Grain Elsewhere

Grain	Price
Grain 1	1.00
Grain 2	1.00
Grain 3	1.00

Duluth Lined

Lined	Price
Lined 1	1.00
Lined 2	1.00
Lined 3	1.00

Horses and Mules

Horse/Mule	Price
Horse 1	1.00
Horse 2	1.00
Mule 1	1.00

Sheep

Sheep	Price
Sheep 1	1.00
Sheep 2	1.00
Sheep 3	1.00

Goats

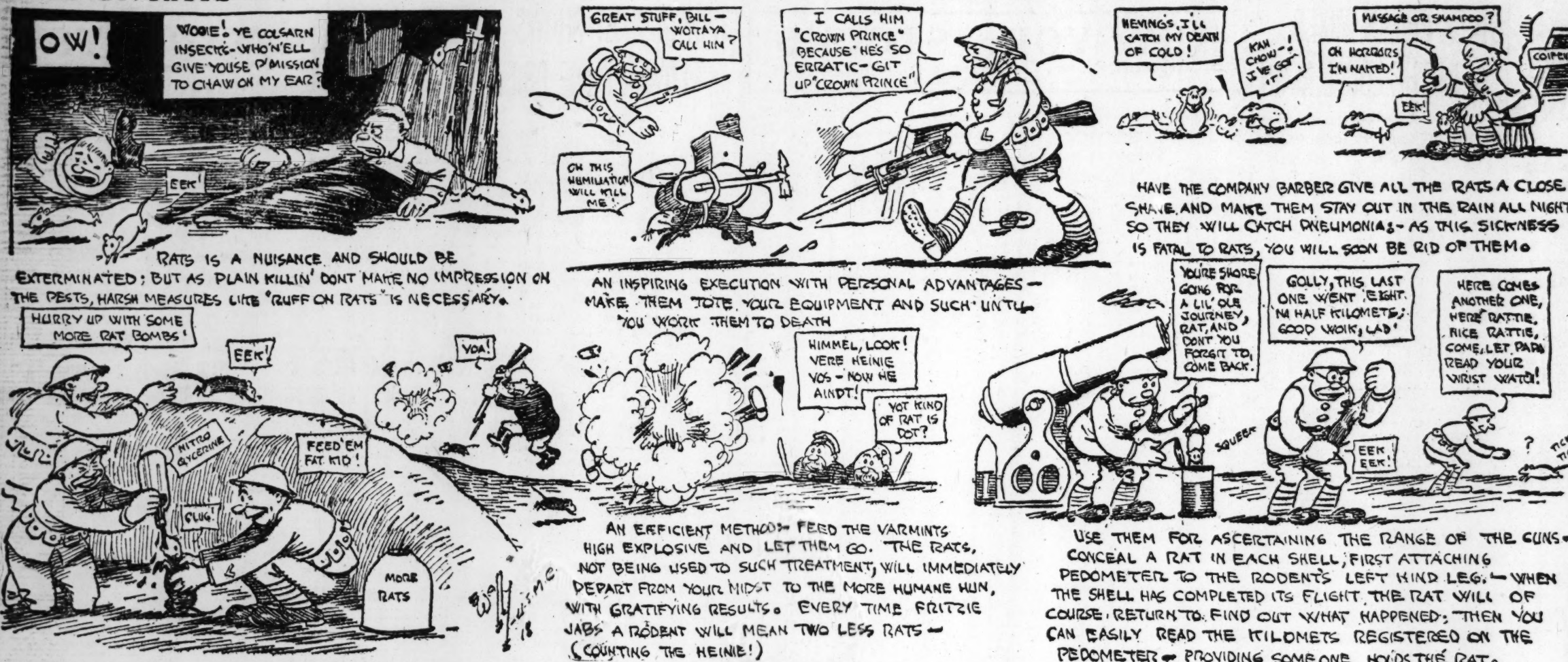
Goat	Price
Goat 1	1.00
Goat 2	1.00
Goat 3	1.00



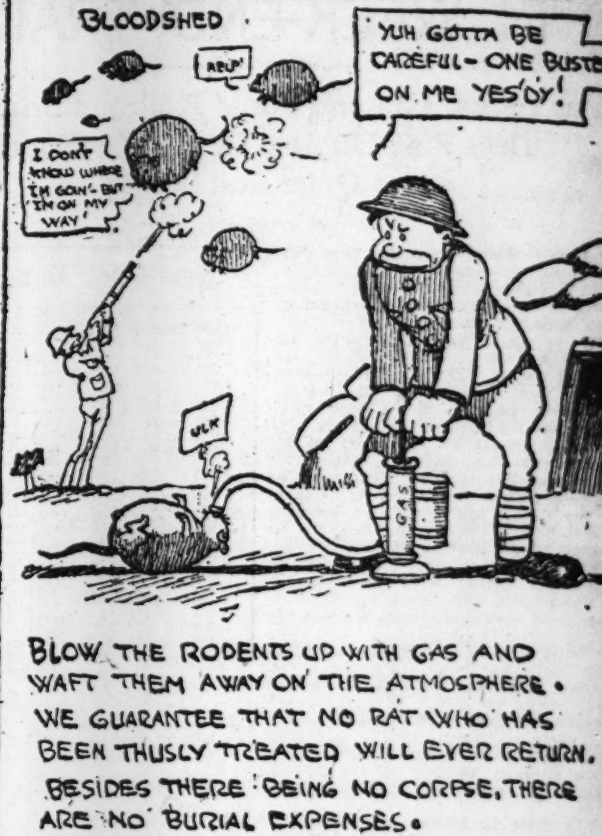
**RUFF ON RATS**

(Comics From the American Trenches in France—Reproduced From STARS AND STRIPES, Official Publication of U. S. Expeditionary Forces.)

—By WALLGREN



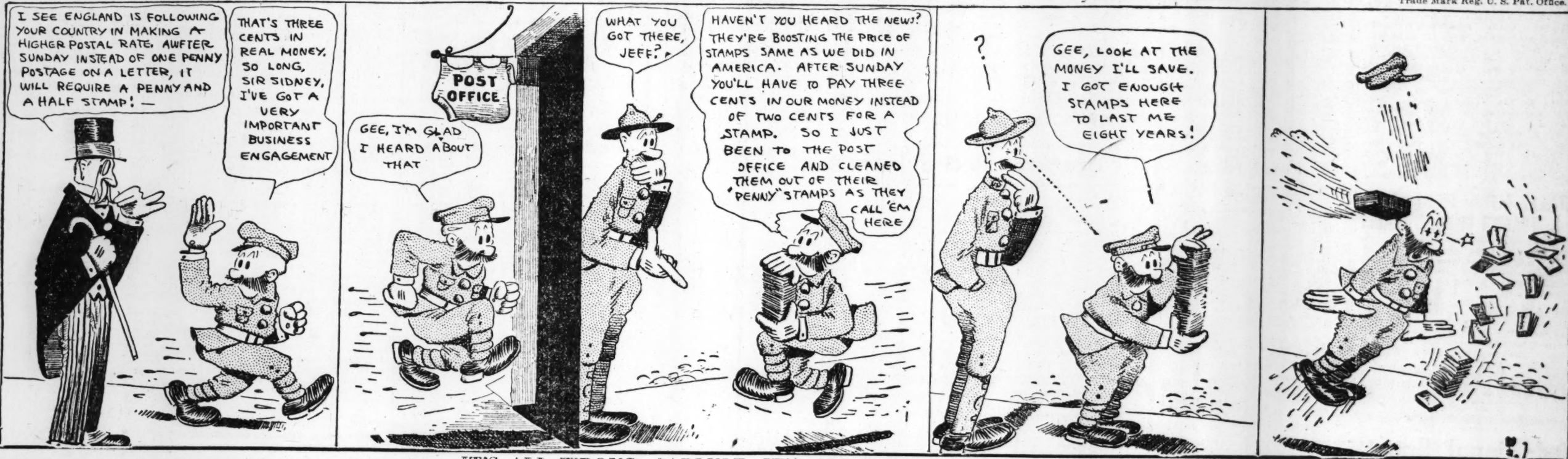
**Helpful Hints**  
NO. 17—HOW TO GET RID OF RATS WITHOUT BLOODSHED



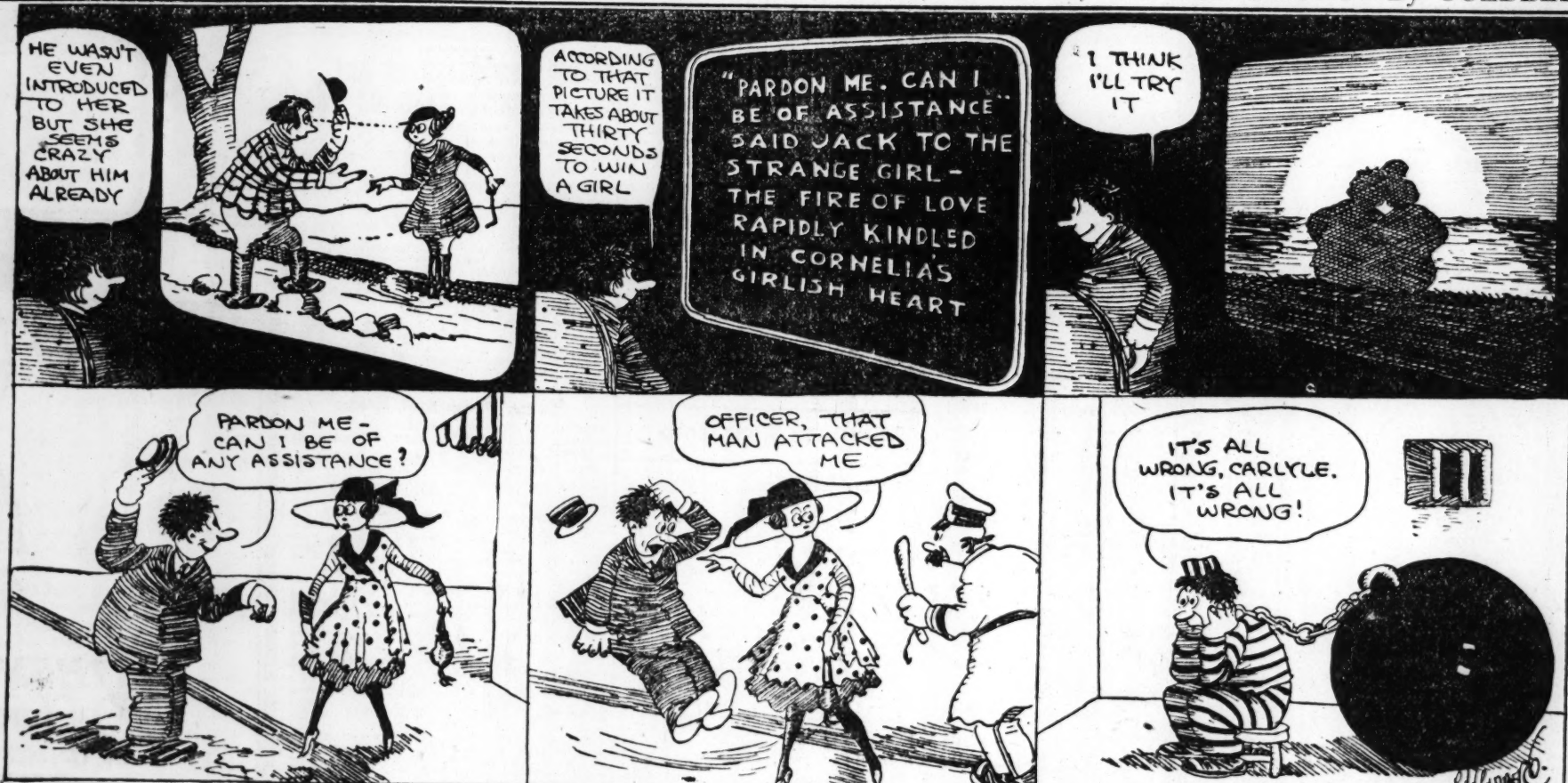
**Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out**



**MUTT AND JEFF—JEFF WON'T BE ARRESTED FOR PROFITEERING—By BUD FISHER**



**IT'S ALL WRONG, CARLYLE, IT'S ALL WRONG—By GOLDBERG**



**"SAY, POP!"—IT'S DIFFERENT WHEN WILLIE DEMONSTRATES—By JEAN KNOTT**



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